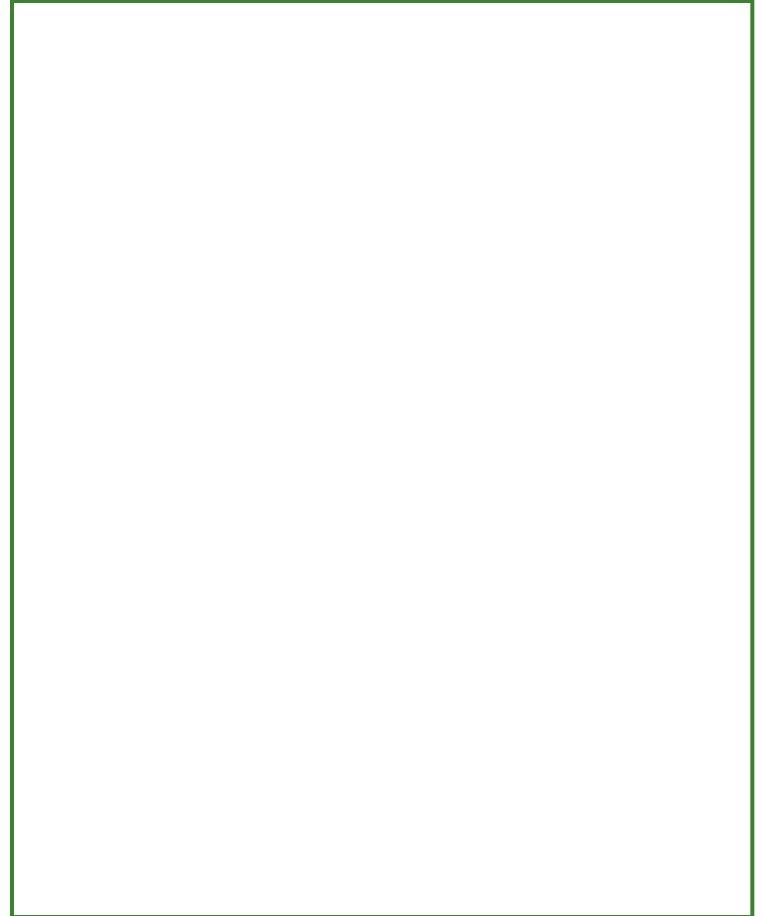


Johns Hopkins, 1795 – 1873

**“A certain testament,
happily free from all
definite ideas.”**

Charles S. Peirce

The Founder



Cummins, ca. 1860

Whitehall



ca. 1920

- **Birthplace and boyhood home of Johns Hopkins, Anne Arundel County**

18 West Saratoga Street

From: Helen Hopkins Thom, *Johns Hopkins: A Silhouette*, 1929

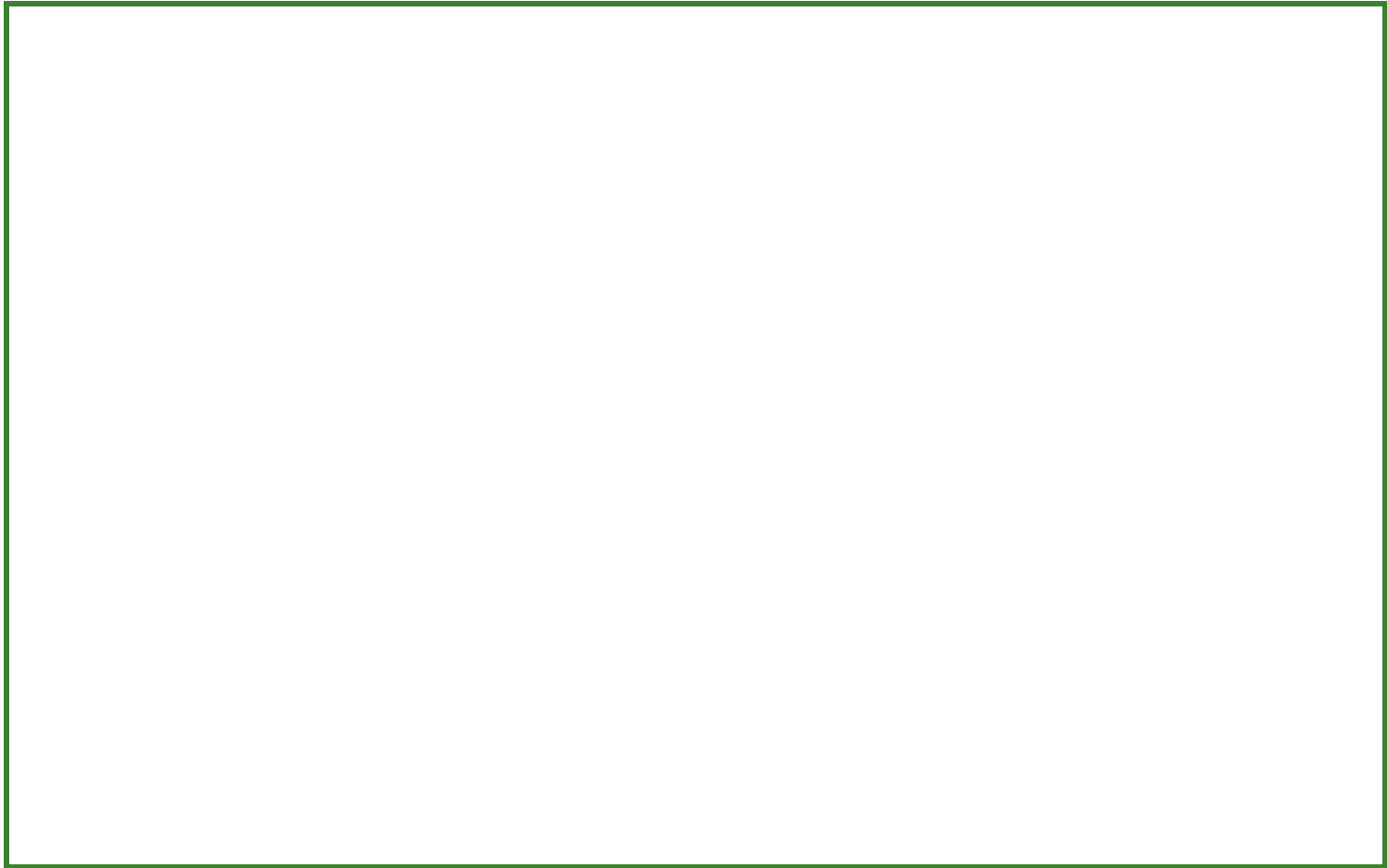
1873 – 1876

“To many the magnitude of our founder’s bounty seems its principal value; that is, in fact, but half its glory. With a self-renunciation which is rare and noble, he attached to the gift no burdensome condition or personal whim.”

Daniel Coit Gilman, 1876

The Founding

One of the B&O Railroad stock certificates, dated November 26, 1852. This is the earliest of the set of certificates that formed the original endowment given by Johns Hopkins.



Gilman Becomes President

- Trustees advised to find a president
- Name most frequently mentioned is Daniel Coit Gilman, President of the University of California
- Trustees meet with Gilman, realize he is the person they need to build the University
- Gilman accepts trustees' offer on January 30, 1875

18
July 11th
1875

Reply of Mr. Gilman
To the Trustees of
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore

Gentlemen:

Your letter of January 12th inviting me
to become President of The Johns Hopkins University
has been duly received and made known to the
authorities of this University. Although
I am reluctant to withdraw from my present work,
or from the attractiveness of this state, the character
of your trust and so peculiar and so good that
I cannot decline your proposal. The careful
manner in which your Board has been selected, the
liberal views which you hold in respect to advanced
culture both in literature and science, your corporate
freedom from political and ecclesiastical alliances,
the magnificent endowment at your control, and
especially favorable to the organization of a new
University; while the position of Baltimore among
American towns, and the particular period in the
educational development of the country when your
work begins, are likely to give at an early day a
national significance to your undertaking.

Fully sensible of the responsibilities I am to
assume and confidently relying on the wisdom of
your counsel and the certainty of your devotion
to the trust, I accept your invitation and will
enter upon your service as soon as arrangement
can be made to relieve me from my present duties.
I have reason to hope that this will be at an early
day.

Allow me to add my heartfelt
response to your desire that The Johns Hopkins
University shall be forever free from sectarian bias
and from political partisanship, and that all its
resources shall be consecrated to the advancement
of knowledge and the promotion of Christian civilization.

With a grateful recognition of your confidence
I am, Gentlemen, Yours with high respect,
Daniel C. Gilman

University of California
Berkeley, Oakland Cal.
January 30, 1875

Daniel Coit Gilman

- Born July 6, 1831 in CT
- Educated at Yale as geographer
- State Department attaché in St. Petersburg, Russia
- President of University of California in 1872
- Relished opportunity to build a new university
- No one had greater influence over what JHU became
- Retired from Hopkins in 1901
- Died in 1908



G. D. Morse, San Francisco, 1875

Something New and Different

- **“What are we aiming at?**
- **“Religion has nothing to fear from science, and science need not be afraid of religion. Religion claims to interpret the word of God, and science to reveal the laws of God. The interpreters may blunder, but truths are immutable, eternal and never in conflict.**
- **“The best teachers are usually those who are free, competent and willing to make original researches in the library and the laboratory.**
- **“The best investigators are usually those who have also the responsibilities of instruction, gaining thus the incitement of colleagues, the encouragement of pupils, [and] the observation of the public.”**

Making Plans

- Method of instruction based on German model: Seminar, with students “learning by doing”
- Hopkins not the first university; first Research University, with students performing original research and presenting their findings to be critiqued by instructors and fellow students
- First campus not Clifton, but area bounded by Monument, Howard, Eutaw and Centre streets; trustees unwilling to spend principal of bequest on buildings, following founder’s wish
- Proximity to Peabody Library allowed access to excellent existing library

1876 – 1902

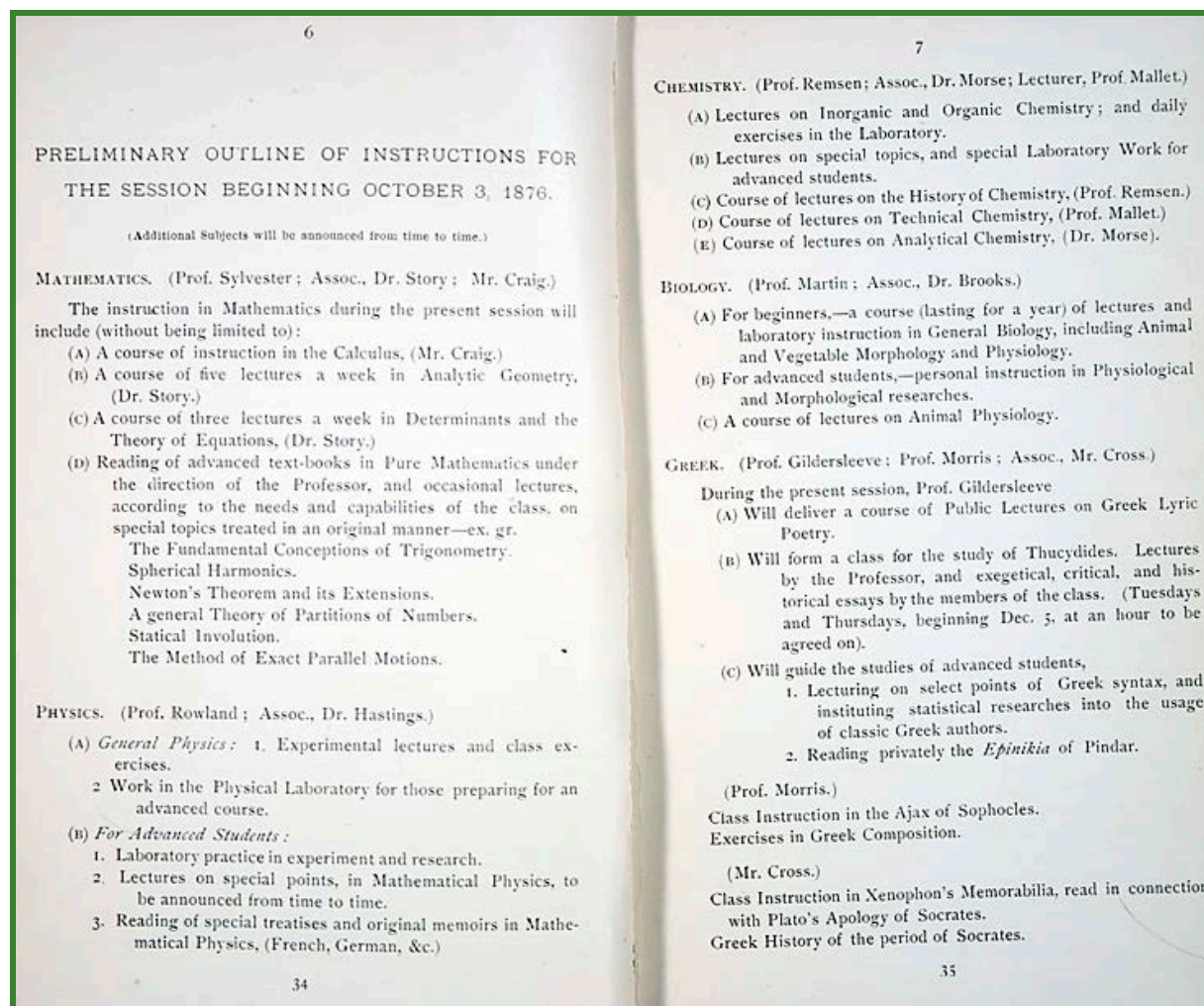
“It is well to bear in mind that the most enlightened institutions in our country, and the most enlightened countries in Europe, are those in which educational discussions are now most lively; and it behooves us, as we engage in a new undertaking, to listen, ponder, and observe; and above all to be modest in the announcement of our plans.”

Daniel Coit Gilman, 1876

The Opening

Opening of Classes, October 3, 1876

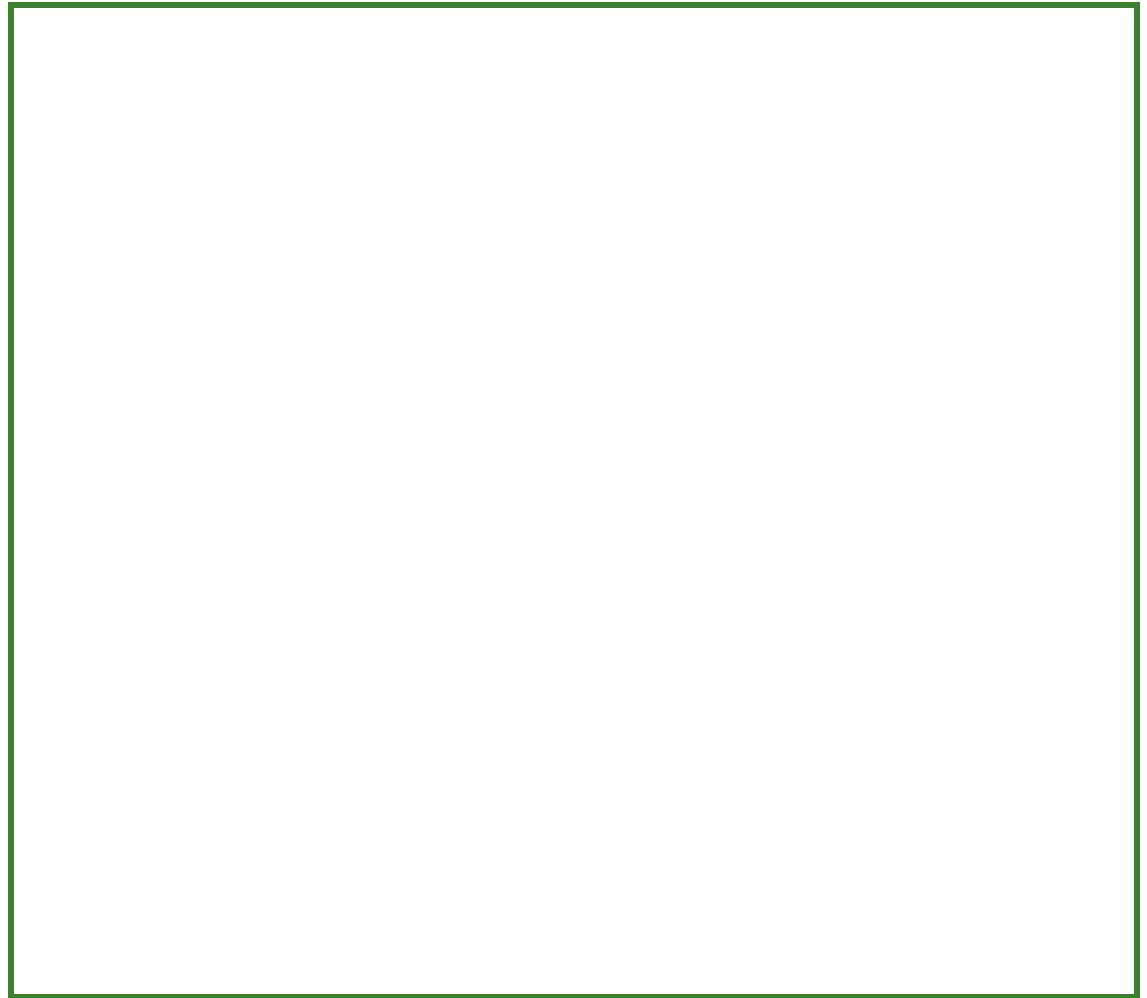
- Undergraduates excluded from original planning; pressure from community forced Gilman to change his mind
- 12 undergrad students and 54 graduate students at opening
- Courses prescribed with no electives



Johns Hopkins University Register, 1876

Humble Beginnings

- Two converted rowhouses at corner of North Howard and Little Ross streets
- Hopkins Hall built behind Administration Building
- Other structures added gradually: Chemical Lab, Biological Lab, Physical Lab, Levering Hall, McCoy Hall, Gymnasium



Administration Building, ca. 1884

Early Campus Views

- Levering Hall
(foreground,
left)
- McCoy Hall
(background,
left, with tower)
- Biological
Laboratory on
right
- Little Ross
Street in center



ca. 1895

Early Campus Views

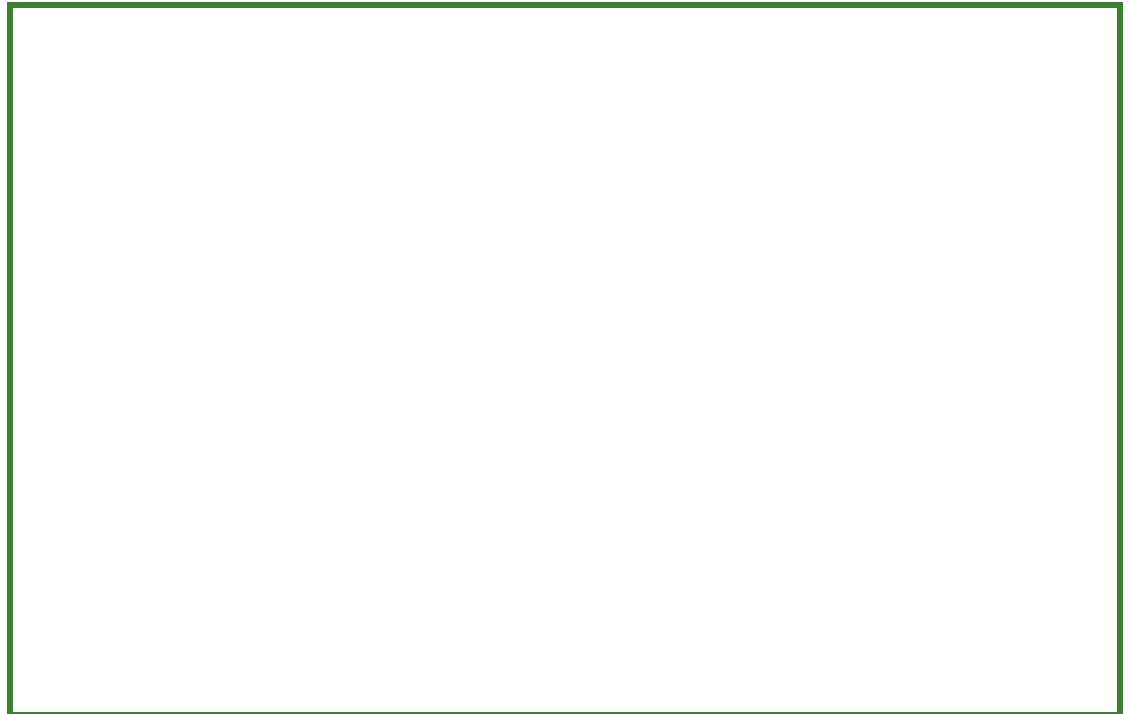
- Left to right:
Hopkins Hall,
Chemical
Laboratory,
Biological
Laboratory
- Original
buildings follow
admonition to
“build men, not
buildings”
- Intended to be
temporary



ca. 1890

Growing Pains

- Founder assumed campus would eventually settle at Clifton, in vicinity of Harford Road and Erdman Avenue
- Neighborhood contained many “saloons and houses of ill repute”
- Not easy to reach from city; dorms would have been required



ca. 1895

Financial Pressure

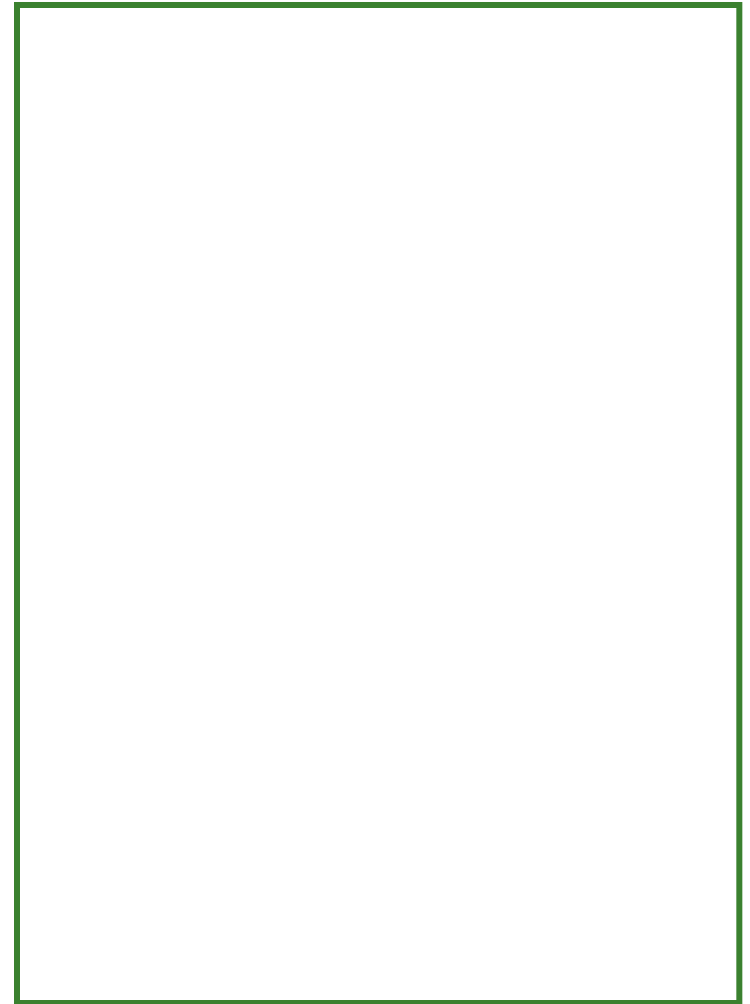
- Trustees assumed, despite drawbacks, campus would eventually relocate to Clifton
- Hoped to accumulate income from endowment to finance move and new buildings
- Hopkins' bequest left entirely as B&O Railroad stock; trustees maintained it this way
- Dividends ceased 1888-1890, leaving university without income and prompting “the most rigid economy,” raising tuition and cutting library and laboratory expenditures
- This situation prompted

The First Fundraising Campaign

- Baltimore merchant William W. Spence volunteered to guide fund raising
- Though the University was only twelve years old, the city already embraced it
- Emergency Fund quickly oversubscribed
- Gilman contributed \$5,000 of his \$7,000 salary (*Has anyone else since Gilman considered donating 70% of his salary?*)
- Salary cuts avoided
- Trustees came to appreciate diversification
- Clifton sold to city in 1895 for \$800,000

Gilman Succeeded by Ira Remsen

- Gilman announces intention to retire in 1901 after serving 25 years as president
- Lived an active retirement until death in 1908
- Successor is Ira Remsen, first Professor of Chemistry, who assumes presidency in 1902
- Primary issues facing Remsen are lack of expansion options and finances



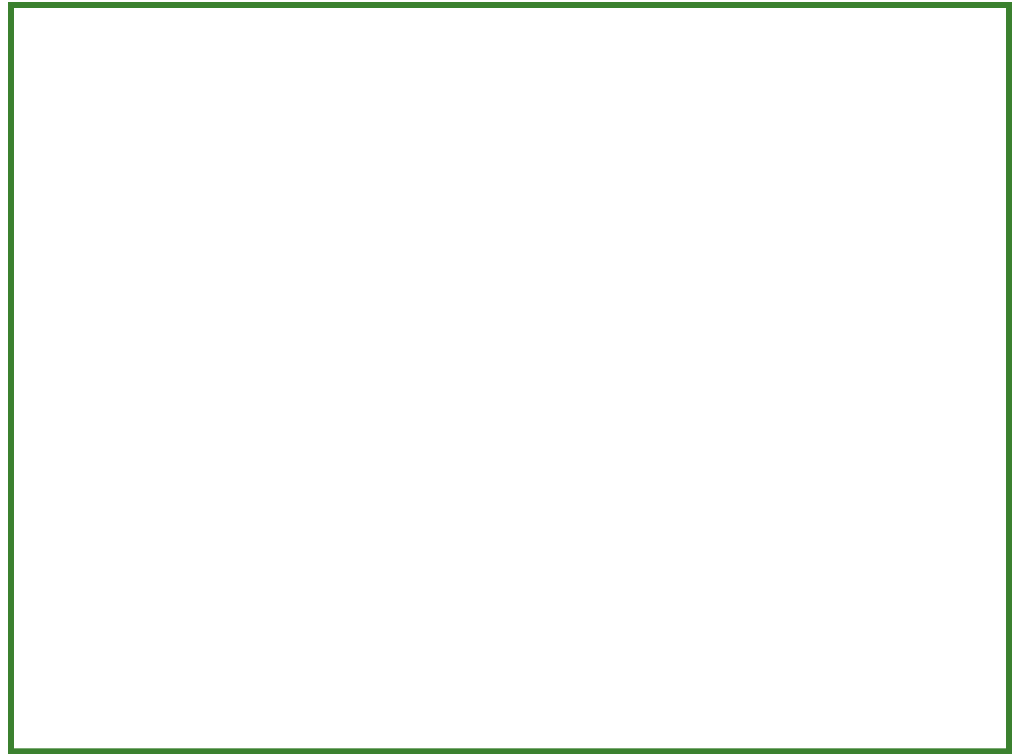
Memy, photographer, 1903

In Need of Space

- Without Clifton, no room for expansion
- Cousins William Keyser and William Wyman, along with owners of several smaller parcels, offer land at Charles Street and Merryman's Lane (now University Parkway) in 1901
- Homewood used primarily for athletics until 1915
- Two greenhouses built in 1908 and 1911 for botany and plant physiology labs
- Gatehouse, Wyman Villa, and Homewood House already on property

Major Construction

- Trustees approve plans for “Academic Building” in 1912
- Construction of Gilman Hall begins 1913
- Completed and dedicated in 1915
- Initially housed all humanities and sciences offices and classrooms, along with the Library



ca. 1920

First Dormitories

- From beginning, students expected to find own housing
- Homewood campus outside downtown area; student housing not as plentiful
- First dormitory built in 1923, named Alumni Memorial Dormitory in honor of those who died in First World War



ca. 1923

Early Engineering Training

- As early as 1887, training in “applied electricity” offered through Department of Physics, leading to Proficiency in Applied Electricity (PAE) certificate
- John B. Whitehead graduated from JHU in 1893 with PAE, AB in 1898, and PhD in 1902; worked under Henry A. Rowland, who had interest in electrical applications
- Louis Duncan (PhD 1885) taught applied electricity under Physics prior to Whitehead

Initial Opposition to School of Engineering

- Some saw incompatibility of “school for mechanics” with research university; might cause JHU to lose its originality
- Gilman not in favor of having “an excellent polytechnicum but not a university”
- He did regard a technical school as a legitimate part of university to produce “competent scientific engineers”
- Not opposed to engineering but did not have funds (or space) to pursue idea at the time

Engineering Hits the Ground

- By early 20th century, Trustees ready to consider engineering school
- Did not have funds; would need help from state
- Legislature passed bill in 1912 giving \$600,000 plus \$50,000 annually
- University in control of planning for engineering school but required to offer scholarships to Maryland students
- Planned for two buildings dedicated to engineering
- Began as Department of Engineering in 1913, not School until 1920

Maryland Hall

- Mechanical & Electrical Engineering Building; re-named for Maryland in 1931 in appreciation
- Second major building constructed at Homewood; completed in 1915
- Actually completed before Gilman Hall



Hughes Company, photographer, 1915

Latrobe Hall

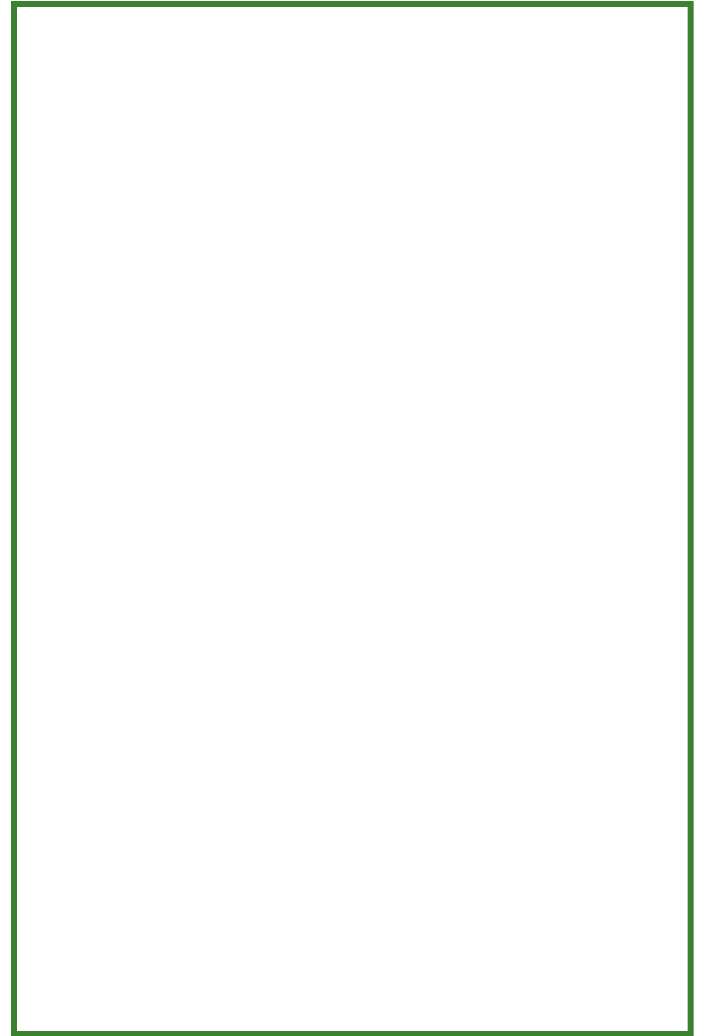
- Completed in 1916
- Known as Civil Engineering Building until 1931, when named for Benjamin Latrobe
- Note the tennis courts where Ames Hall now stands, and the convenient parking



December 1932

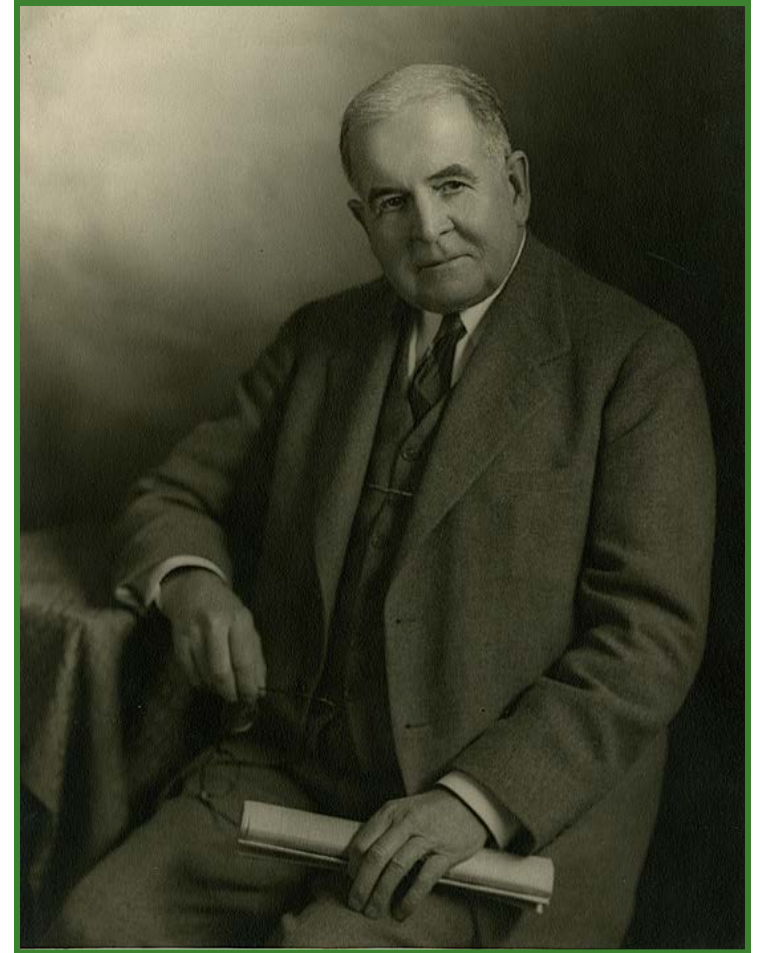
First Faculty: Charles J. Tilden

- Professor of Civil Engineering, 1913-1919
- BS Harvard 1896
- Research focused on reinforced concrete, concrete highway bridges and the kinetic effects of crowds
- Left Hopkins for Yale



First Faculty: Carl C. Thomas

- Professor of Mechanical Engineering, 1913-1920
- PhD Zurich 1882
- Inventor of gas meters
- Left Hopkins to go into private consulting

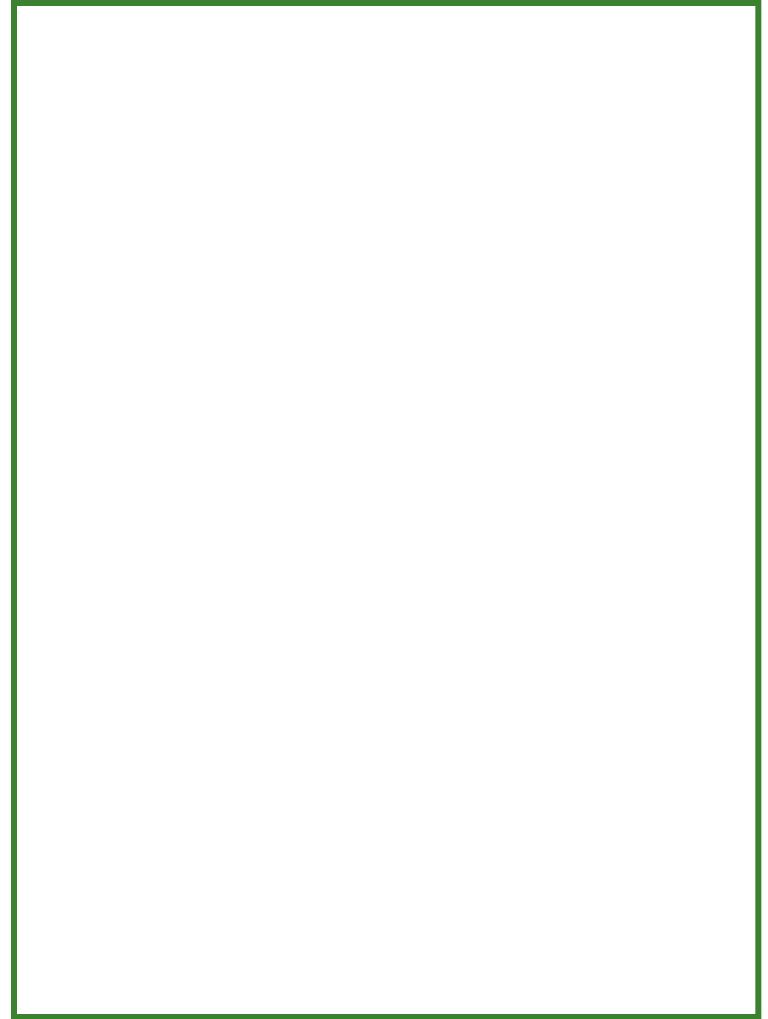


ca. 1933

First Faculty: John B. Whitehead

- Professor of Electrical Engineering 1910-1942
- Dean of Engineering 1920-1938
- PAE (1893), AB (1898), PhD (1902) Johns Hopkins
- Known for “getting the most” out of his graduate students
- Whitehead Hall named for him in 1948

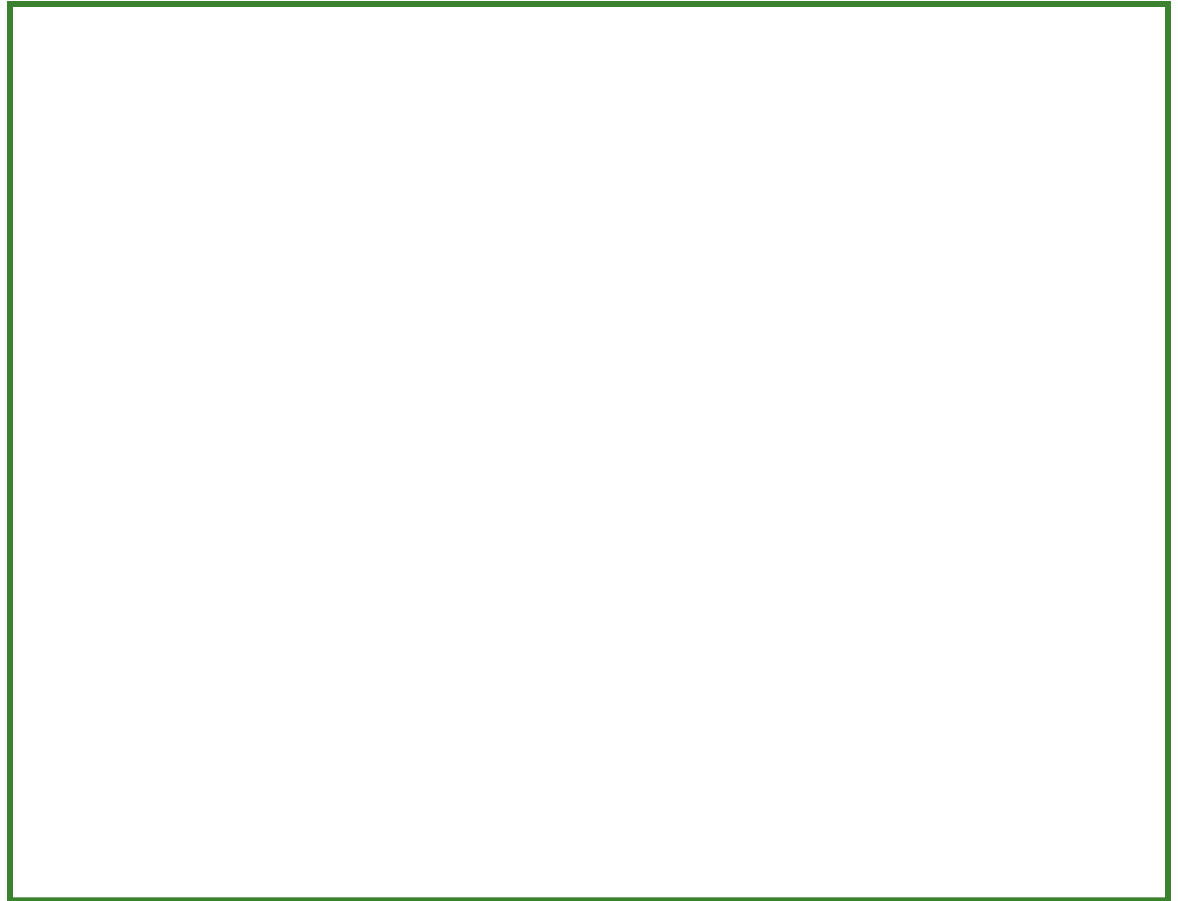
1930



Four Engineering Deans

Left-to-Right:

- Robert H. Roy,
1953-1966
- John Harold
Lampe (North
Carolina
State), former
JHU faculty
- John B.
Whitehead,
1920-1938
- William B.
Kouwenhoven,
1938-1953



Charles H. Weber, photographer, May 8, 1953

Engineers at Work



1936

(Left) Performing efficiency test on ice machine; (Below) Engineering faculty and graduate students



ca. 1920

And One More – With a Warning!



Hughes Co.,
photographer,
n.d.

Ferdinand Hamburger Archives of The Johns Hopkins University

- Founded in 1971, named for Dr. Ferdinand Hamburger, Jr., Director of Centennial Planning (and Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering) in 1977
- Official archival repository for Arts & Sciences, Engineering, Carey Business School, School of Education, SAIS, and Central Administration
- Special Collections, M-Level, Brody Learning Commons
- Preserves records of most departments, offices, research institutes and provides reference services
- Maintains a photograph collection of over 16,000 images
- For further information, please contact archives@lists.johnshopkins.edu